

Our southern "brethren" are swift in the work of making a government and supplying it with officers. They have elected Jeff. Davis, president of the southern confederacy, and Alex. Stephens, Vice President. In the course of a week they may have a congress in session, doing business as if nothing had happened! "Under which King" will our northern democrats serve? Naturally, we think they will incline to the Jeff Davis arrangement. How much compromising will it take to satisfy this southern confederacy and induce them to come back? Perhaps some Union-saver can tell us. Perhaps, to secure peace, we shall be obliged to go to them. Under the doctrine that everything should be sacrificed to save the Union, suppose it should be proposed to them that Lincoln and Hamlin shall not be inaugurated, and that the people of the north will let the present "Union slide," and join them. Let the northern dough-faces try a petition of that kind, and possibly, after all, we may be a united people. Who knows?

Don't Like It.—The Madison correspondent of the Sentinel says that the positive assurance of the News correspondent, of fellowship and fraternity between republicans and democrats, for future operations, and in one party, is not relied on all hands.

THE COMMISSIONER MATTER.—The next move in this matter may be a committee of conference between the two houses, of the legislature. The Argus says: "We doubt whether the whole project will not fall through—and action has been so long delayed that it is quite as well so."

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: We have information from a most reliable source, that the Hon. S. P. Chase has been tendered by Mr. Lincoln the position of secretary of the treasury, which offer he holds under advisement. We are further advised that Mr. Chase will probably accept.

This appointment would be received with great satisfaction by the whole country. We hope the information of the Gazette is correct.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.—The Chicago Journal says that a sample of seventy-five hogheads of sugar has been received in that city on consignment from Louisiana. Heretofore western wholesale merchants have invariably gone down to Louisiana to purchase their stocks of sugars, and we understand that this is the first instance, in the history of our trade with the southwest, that sugar has been sent to Chicago without being previously purchased or sent for.

When the large planters generally take this course, not only with their sugar but with their cotton, what will become of the seaboard cities of the gulf states? Grass will grow in their streets.

The Milwaukee News says: "Judge Larrabee in a private letter to the editor of this paper says:—There is no single proposition yet introduced that I will not vote for." We do not doubt it. The south cannot get up a proposition that would not command the vote of such a doughface. He is ready to do anything for them, and therein he represents, faithfully, the democracy of Wisconsin. The only reason they did not accept the Breckinridge platform last fall, was that they expected a greater number of offices from Douglas. We judge so, because they are now willing to take that platform and put it into the constitution.

THE BIG STEAL.—It is ascertained that Mr. Floyd's whole acceptances were \$6,900,000. Of these Mr. Russell and partners retained with about \$3,000,000, first and last, and can account for half a million more. It therefore appears that at least \$3,000,000 are still floating about, held by innocent parties, or were discounted by banks and individuals.

LOSS TO THE SCHOOL FUND.—The Madison Star figures up a loss of nearly \$3000 to the school fund, in Juneau county, in consequence of inadequate security. We presume such losses have been incurred in every county, and we believe our magnificent school fund has been seriously impaired by loaning it to irresponsible parties upon poor security. The remedy is to distribute it to the counties, let them loan it, and become liable to make the fund good to the state. The state officers are too far removed from the securities to know whether they are good or whether the title is clear.

Mr. Messmore, we see by a remark of his in the assembly, doubts the constitutionality of an appropriation to relieve the sufferers in Kansas. If it is constitutional to expend \$10,000 to send commissioners to a national convention, unknown to the state or national constitutions, we think an act of the noblest charity might be held to be constitutional. Is not Mr. M. straining at a gnat and trying to swallow a camel?

The Charleston Mercury is printed on paper manufactured in New England, and edited by a Massachusetts yankee.

THE GREAT PREACHER TURNED EDITOR.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has undertaken the editorship of the Baptist Magazine.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says: A state temperance convention is to be held at Janesville, commencing on the morning of the 12th, and continuing through the 13th inst.—Matters of importance will be discussed and decided, and a large attendance is very desirable.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—The Racine Advocate advises that John G. McMynn be elected Chancellor of the University.

Little Rock, Ark., arsenal has been taken possession of by the state troops.

Messrs. Editors.—Having, in my wanderings up and down the earth, brought up at this political Mecca, it occurred to me that a very short epistle from here might not be altogether unacceptable to you, and if you think it worth putting into type, why of course I can't prevent you.

Of this place it is only necessary to say that it consists of the requisite amount of brick, mortar and stone, lumber and shingles, put together, with few exceptions, in very indifferent style and taste, and sufficient quantities to accommodate about 12000 people, and set onto or into as the case may be, a vast plain of the deepest dirtiest, richest, waxiest mud that ever was cursed by pedestrian or delighted a swine.

These, the aforesaid structures of wood, stone, &c., are placed in due proportion on each of the four sides of a square, in accordance with the universal instincts of Hoosierdom, with the business houses facing a good substantial, though not imposing, nor elegant, stone structure in the centre, where the wisest of the suckers assemble biennially to make and unmake law, or laws; which is it? I let the light of my countenance shine on the one hundred solons, twenty-five senators and seventy-five in the house, to-day, and must confess at they come up fully to the average of such bodies as far at least as they have come under my observation. Not quite as youthful in appearance as our Wisconsin legislature this winter, which may be owing to the decided Kentucky type, coarse black hair, projecting foreheads and shaggy overhanging eyebrows which fix the birthplace of not a few. One feature in their physique, both wonderful and pleasing to me is their noses. What glorious noses! None of your little turned up, stuck up, pug noses that require fingers dipped in glue to catch them, which if seen anywhere else than in the centre of a man's countenance would not be recognized as anything human, but the good old fashioned, two-handed Roman article, both ornamental and useful and capable of wring, but comparisons are odious, so with your permission we will change the topic and turn our attention to the man upon whom the destiny of the nation seems to depend. Mr. Lincoln looks several shades paler than when he spoke in Janesville, but it does not detract a whit from his beauty, in fact it improves him wonderfully, and here by the way let me say that no picture of him has or can do him justice. He held a public levee at his own house last night, to which every body was invited and which almost everybody attended, and as that included your humble servant he of course was there also.

It was a perfect jam, and old Abe seemed to enjoy it hugely. He not only knows everybody, but calls them by name, and has a pleasant word or an anecdote ready to suit every case.

Tell Brother Bennett that he can no longer sing "Old Abe's the tallest man in all the west," for last night a man was found in the crowd, who, when they stood face to face, looked square over his head. This raised a great shout from the crowd, and drew an anecdote from the president elect. He said it reminded him of a circumstance that occurred at one of his meetings a year or two ago, where a portion of the audience were annoyed by a great hurley fellow standing upon a seat, and kept calling upon him to get down, which, like the boy in the apple tree, he did not seem inclined to obey. The noise in consequence getting so great, attracted the attention of the presiding officer, who very politely requested him, as there were a number behind who could not see through him, to get down and give those in the rear a chance; whereupon, the person addressed cleared the crowd from about him, stepped off a step or two, and demonstrated to the chairman and the audience that he could not get down for he was not up; that although he towered so far above them, yet his pedal extremities were on a level with those of the audience generally. He was over seven feet high, and I think the man who called out this anecdote must be about as tall, besides, his proportions are giant-like, which, you know, is far from being the case with Mr. Lincoln. Being satisfied, by the way this story was received by the crowd, and from his remarks generally, that Mr. Lincoln was equal to the emergency, and could dispense with my presence without inconvenience, I established my absence by retiring to my hotel and commencing this letter, being profoundly impressed with the wisdom of the convention that nominated and of the people who elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.

He has been endowed from on high with grace and wisdom to open not his mouth, save in the way of kindness; yet there is that about him which inspires the utmost confidence on the part of his friends, not only in his ability to meet and overcome the storm of secession, but also in his integrity and faithfulness to the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. There will be no backing down from that; neither Mr. Crittenden's Breckinridge nor Mr. Kellogg's Douglas platform amendments to the constitution meet with any favor from him. Of this I am satisfied, both from the tone of the public press and the views of his friends here and elsewhere. I have yet to meet the first republican in this city who endorses either.

The republican paper here emphatically repudiates the idea, and denies that any republican of note has telegraphed to Mr. Kellogg that his plan meets with favor from the leading republicans here; and if any has, it is false, for it meets with no favor from them whatever. I have conversed with republicans from different parts of the state, and they assure me that this is the sentiment of republicans everywhere. They insist upon the Union with the present constitution unconditionally. Even Virginia, with all of her prestige, is laughed at for her conditions, her provisos and her ultimatums. We mean to stand by the Union and constitution as it is, enforce the laws and the principles of the Chicago platform as near and as far as possible.

Yours, RAMBLER.

THE DARKNESS OF THE FUTURE. When we commenced the advocacy of the principles embodied in the Chicago platform, many years ago, we were simple enough to believe in them. We have labored for those principles, with more or less hope ever since, and when on the eventful night of the 6th of November last, we learned that the great state of New York had cast her vote for Abraham Lincoln, and thereby secured his election, we thought those principles had triumphed in the choice which had been made. We rejoiced then, as we never had rejoiced before, over the election of any man. We thought we had reached the turning point in the history of the republic, and that henceforth its policy would be as much for freedom as it had heretofore been against it. We thought we saw the fruition of all our hopes and labors.

But clouds have gathered around the political horizon since then, until they have become dark and threatening—the friends of the cause have become alarmed—the boldest advocates of free principles, those who never faltered before, are hesitating and doubtful now, and are almost ready to compromise away our whole victory. They appear to be ready to yield to the insolent threats of the slave power that unless that power shall be permitted to continue its control over the government, as it has done so many years, it will destroy the Union. Some of our friends are quailing before this threat, and appear to be ready to bow down their necks, that the yoke which they have just thrown off shall be replaced. This, indeed, will be a grievous disappointment to numerous ardent and sincere men, if it should happen; many will in that case, become discouraged and refrain from any action in political affairs in the future, while others will range themselves in a still more radical organization; and there are others who will yield, reluctantly, to the seeming necessity of the case, and console themselves in the new chains which are to be thrown around them, that they did the best they could to prevent it, and tamely submit to the fate which courage and determination might have prevented.

Which of these classes do you belong to, reader? We apprehend that you will be called upon in a few weeks, to make your choice. Think of it, and make up your mind deliberately.

The fears which we have expressed, we will say, have no reference to Mr. Lincoln, whom we believe to be true to his plighted faith; but it has relation to those who should support and sustain him by their firm and courageous action. He needs a wall of iron around him now, to sustain him in his difficult and dangerous position—if that defence and protection should prove to be northern dough, how can he stand up alone and defend the right?

A Jersey Heroine.—Mrs. Slemmer. [Correspondence New York Tribune.] TRENTON, Feb. 1, 1860.

It is singular how our heroes, and our heroines too, start up into public favor, sometimes by a single stroke of courage or judgment at the perilous moment. Heroes they must have always been, but opportunity was wanting. That present, and at a single bound, they take position in public confidence. We all remember how General Taylor's victorious progress toward Mexico astonished the country by the sudden discovery of his transcendent military capacity, and how the country afterward, by general acclamation, heaped upon him its greatest honors. It was just so in the case of Major Anderson. A single glorious act has enabled him to carve his name high upon the shaft of military renown. The reward is yet to come. But Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, and his heroic wife, are entitled to more public consideration than they have yet received. This officer, and his parous, are all natives of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Both his grandfathers fought at Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. He graduated with honor at West Point, served in Florida against the Seminoles, was there promoted and ordered to California, and being again promoted, was ordered to Fort Moultrie. He afterwards entered the Coast Survey, but the invitation of Professor Bachman, by him had been accepted this duty when the superintendent of the West Point Academy, knowing his high qualifications, applied to the Secretary of War for the appointment of Lieut. Slemmer as a teacher there. There he remained four years, was then ordered to Fort Moultrie, a second time, and thence to Pensacola, where his command embraced Fort Pickens, Fort Barrancas, and Fort McRae. It was while here, occupying the barracks, he accomplished the brilliant feat of transferring his little command from a weak position to the impregnable one of Fort Pickens. He thus foiled the rebels in their plans against that important position as completely as did Major Anderson. There he is now, commanding the harbor, and by incessant labor in putting the fortress in fighting condition, his little band of heroes may be relied on to do their whole duty to the Union. Distance has deprived him of much of the notoriety which has attended the movement at Fort Sumter. But Lieut. Slemmer acted on his own responsibility, and the country will gallantly sustain him in what he so wisely did.

The newspaper had been so hastily engraved that even Mrs. Slemmer's trunks and clothes were left behind in the hurry, the rebels took possession. Mrs. Slemmer took boat and returned to the barracks to obtain them. The sentry stopped her and demanded her business, but she pushed bravely on, and entered the barracks, asked that the trunks containing her clothing might be given up. Though no insulting demonstration was made, yet the rebels refused her. It was then the fire of her heroic soul broke forth. "Then," said she, "I will take command of one of Lieut. Slemmer's guns myself, and when he gives the word to fire, will batter down your barracks!"

This lady, whose name is Caroline, is a Jersey woman, the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Reynolds, of the Episcopal church, formerly chaplain in the navy, and long a resident of Burlington, where his three daughters were educated at St. Mary's Hall. She graduated there when only fifteen years of age, and is but twenty now. She was distinguished at school for great aptitude for learning and excessive fondness for books. Out of school hours, she seems to have been a voracious reader, and in school she was probably never known to be deficient with her lessons. Her education has been very complete. Her intellectual faculties are of the highest order. Her mind is quick, strong and courageous, making her speech to the rebels exactly what one might have expected from such a heroine. In face and feature she is extremely prepossessing, with very captivating manners. She is worthy to be the wife of hero of Fort Pickens.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Our report to-day is not in the office at 4 o'clock, and we go to press without it. The following are Saturday evening's despatches.—E.D.S. GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.
A letter from Maj. Anderson in response to the resolution commending his bravery was read in the House. It was a well written, though brief expression of his profound gratitude.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9.
Jefferson Davis, of Miss., was unanimously elected President of Confederate States of North America, to-day, and Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.
The Little Rock arsenal containing nine thousand stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition, and 40 cannon, including Col. Rugg's battery, surrendered to the state authorities to-day and has been garrisoned by 100 volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.
The postal committee made their report. The report recognizes the Central government at Washington for the present business, until the southern congress hereafter called shall form postal arrangements.

A resolution was passed approving the action and elections of the Montgomery convention.

A salute of 100 guns was fired to-day in honor of the President and Vice President of the southern confederacy.—3-3 P. M.

The impression here among gentlemen who are well acquainted with the subject, is that no apprehensions need be entertained relative to an immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as it will be referred to the southern congress, while meantime the secession authorities will keep stricter guard to the fort to intercept any reinforcement to Maj. Anderson.

All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied and all possible means taken to starve out the secession.

The committee of the peace congress were engaged to-day on a measure looking to an adjustment. Nearly all the commissioners have arrived, including those from Massachusetts and New York. A large number of influential gentlemen from all parts of the country are constantly arriving embodying many members from the Virginia legislature.

Capt. Titton, of Maryland, attached to the navy, and a member of the legislative house board, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had for some time been much depressed owing to the present state of the country.

It appeared on enquiry at the proper source, that the St. Louis was ordered from the gulf squadron on Dec. 23th, and the Sabine, Jan. 9th.

The Cumberland has been ordered to Hampton roads, and the Powhatan to New York. Whatever of disaffection has existed in the gulf squadron, was on board, the latter vessels, when ordered, proved also where. A portion of the officers, who are southern men, supposing she was going to Pensacola, manifested discontent. The first lieutenant sent in his resignation, the acceptance of which will depend upon his being exempt from blame to the ascertains, when the vessel shall arrive at New York, otherwise he will be court-martialed.

There are eleven naval vessels on our coast, and one at Cuba.

It was a prospect of a demonstration by Spain against Vera Cruz.

It was the policy of the government to keep a strong fleet in the Gulf for the protection of American interests.

The continuance of a strong force in that quarter has ceased, and hence the fleet has been distributed in the manner above stated.

A despatch from Washington announces that the Cherokees have rebelled, and seized Fort Gibson.

The testimony of Ex-Senator Benjamin before the Indian bond committee, is said to have been very direct, and devoted to Secretary Floyd.

Despatches received by distinguished secession leaders, indicate that export duty will be laid on cotton.

The confirmation of King's nomination as postmaster general is delayed in the Senate by the republicans, until it is ascertained whether he will execute the Colfax bill, relative to the postal service in seceding states. It is understood that the nominee will execute the provisions of that bill to the letter.

Wm. G. Ridgely, clerk in the navy department, died suddenly of heart disease last evening.

The court of inquiry, in the case of Com. Armstrong, touching the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, consists of Coms. Stader and Lavelette, Captains Herill and Creese, and Judge Avery. They met to-day and adjourned till to-morrow.

Gen. Wood, New York delegate to the peace convention, will demand guarantees that the capital shall not be attacked before he will assent to any plan of reconciliation.

Major Ritchie and Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts have tendered troops, ready to march at a moment's notice, for the protection of the capital.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE. CONDENSED FROM THE MADISON PAPERS.

MADISON, Feb. 9.

Sen. Phillips from the railroad committee reported back the memorial of the Rock river canal company, and asked its reference to the judiciary committee. They on the 11th inst. passed it.

Sen. Joiner from committee on claims, reported in favor of a bill appropriating \$10,000 to the governor as a contingent fund.

Sen. Joiner from committee on local laws, reported back the bill to incorporate the Independent Gymnastic Association of Milwaukee, stating that the law had not been complied with.

The assembly bill for the relief of Racine county, referring to restoring the records lost by the late fire, passed under suspension of the rules.

The new paper bill, as amended by the assembly, was concurred in by the senate. The bill provides for an annual allotment of \$20 worth of papers to each member, with proper directions and restrictions.

The senate spent some time in committee. On rising, half a dozen members asked for leave of absence, when Sen. Stewart moved to adjourn till 3 P. M., Monday. Carried—ayes 14, noes 9.

ASSEMBLY.—Senate bill to amend chapter 18 revised statutes, to retain 5 per cent. fees on delinquent lands returned, in county treasury, passed.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Pfaff yesterday was adopted:

Resolved by the assembly, That the attorney general be, and he is hereby requested to report to the assembly at his earliest convenience, his opinion as to the following questions:

1st.—Is chapter 175 of the General Laws of Wisconsin of 1860, entitled "an act to regulate and license the keeping of dogs," in every respect in conformity with the constitution of this state.

2d.—If the answer be in the affirmative, what other remedy have the citizens of this state against oppressive taxation, as guaranteed to them by article 8, sec. 1, of the constitution? And may not the legislature with propriety subject any other species of property to a separate and distinct tax under an especial rule, by calling said tax a license?

3rd.—By what provision of the constitution can the legislature levy, or authorize by law to be levied, a tax "on the person," as in the case of the "poll tax," without any regard to property?

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M., Monday.

(From the Illinois State Journal, Feb. 6.)

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A POLITICIAN AND AN HONEST MAN.—Compromise! We are heartily sick of the word. Compromise and the proposal of compromise has given our country all the trouble it ever had. A correspondent writing to us from Washington, a correspondent who is in favor of compromise, says: "Allow me to say to you, and through you to Mr. Lincoln, etc." Why not say it to Mr. Lincoln himself? What this Washington gentleman wishes to say to Mr. Lincoln, through us, is this:

"It creates much surprise that Mr. Lincoln should cling so pertinaciously to a platform. Platforms are justly regarded as mere devices to catch votes—temporary affairs to be adhered to or thrown aside, according to circumstances. Mr. Lincoln is doubtless, in intellectual power, as equal to the framers of the Chicago platform. As a statesman he should pay it very little attention."

We can easily understand how such a man could favor compromise, no matter how humiliating. He does not know what principle means. We regard platforms—party platforms—as declarations of principles—not "mere devices to catch votes." Mr. Lincoln so understands them. The people so understand them. The Chicago platform is a declaration of republican principles. Mr. Lincoln endorses it, and he is called because he did endorse it. Do you suppose that he will repudiate it now? As a "statesman," such a statesman as our Washington friend speaks of, he might—but as an honest man, he cannot, and will not repudiate it. He said, when he accepted the nomination, that he believed in, and would act upon the principles therein enunciated. The people believed him, and elected him. We make no guess about it. We know he will ever desert or betray those principles. He will abide by them, he will govern by them—and they will lead him to honor, and our country through all difficulties to safety, prosperity, happiness and glory.

TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.—A communication appears in the London News that several provinces of Holland are threatened with inundations, arising from the giving way of dykes under long continued beating of the waves. The lives and property of thousands are said to be in imminent peril.

In Guelderland the distress and damage have assumed a fearful aspect. The people had battled with all their might against the destroying waves, and had become utterly exhausted. In many places they had abandoned their abodes and in others were huddled together by hundreds in temporary sheds, where disease was ravaging them to a fearful extent.

The government and private benevolence had rendered assistance, but these were utterly inadequate to meet the distress already existing; and a strong appeal was made to the people of England to assist in relieving their Dutch neighbors in their calamity.

Forty Men Lost in the Snow.—An English journal says: "Perhaps no more severe weather was ever experienced on the Yorkshire moors than that which prevailed during the past week. The snow storms were continuous and heavy, occasionally attended with thunder, and in some of the valleys the drifts of snow are still twenty feet deep. All traffic was stopped, and the partridges and grouse were driven off the moors by scores, and were picked up in the streets of Malton half dead with cold and hunger. Vast numbers of crows and other birds are found dead. The works on the Rosedale railway, now in course of formation, have been seriously suspended, and the laborers reduced to great distress. Forty of these men were driven from the works to seek shelter at Eskdale Ains, on the bleak moors, where it seems they were snowed over and could not escape. Their continued absence caused a search party to set off over the moors, and by dint of great labor a passage was made to the huts, where, on the door being opened, the poor fellows were found in a very exhausted condition. They had been prisoners for two days and nights, and had eaten their last provisions and used their last fuel."

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—Mr. Graham, of Rock county, introduced an important bill in the assembly this morning.

Section one provides that no deed, mortgage, contract or any other instrument in writing, relating

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

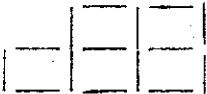
To CORRESPONDENTS.—We frequently receive communications through the post of the authors of them. We make it an invariable rule not to pay the least attention to such correspondence. If the writers have not sufficient confidence in the editors of this paper to entrust their names to them, they ought not to send their communications to us at all. We allude to this, at this time, because we received, this morning, through the post office, a letter for publication in relation to the location of the post office, which we have no objection to publish, except that which we have mentioned. If the writer will give us his name, not for the purpose of publication, but for our own information, his communication will promptly appear in our columns.

ANOTHER PUZZLE.—Take seven matches, pencils, or anything of that description, and arrange them on a table or level surface in the annexed shape:



Which five matches, or pencils, must be picked up in order that three squares only shall remain?

Or, suppose a person has five forties enclosed, in the following manner:



He desires to remove the fence from only three sides of a forty, and leave three of the forties perfectly enclosed. How will he do it?

And still another subject for trial, is, a person has forty acres in a square which he wishes to cut into three pieces of equal size and same shape. Who will send us the solution of this puzzle?

With one stroke of the pen or pencil make the number 9999 equal 100.

THE FAIR TO-NIGHT.—Notwithstanding the unsettled weather to-day, the ladies of Trinity Parish have been busy in fitting up and arranging Lappin's Hall for the reception and accommodation of their guests at the festival to-night. All things are now ready. Let the public turn out to night with the certainty that once in the Hall they are sure of a pleasant evening. Every thing is fitted up in the most tasteful manner. Ample arrangements are made to furnish refreshments to all who desire.

And the different tables for fancy articles are covered with ample stores of elegant trifles, as well as more substantial articles for ornament and use.

The ladies assure us that the articles are to be offered for sale at temptingly low prices, it being their purpose to sell their goods and not their customers.

A QUESTION FOR CHILDREN.—What two figures multiplied together will make 7?

An iron railroad car has been built for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. Its appearance is decidedly in its favor.

GAS COMPANY MEETING.—The meeting of stockholders of the gas company, Saturday evening, adjourned to next Saturday evening, at the office of the lessees, to receive a full report from the committee appointed to report upon the condition of the company.

A "MIXED" DAY.—To-day has been one of "all sorts." Rain, snow and wind has made a compound more varied than pleasing. The large body of snow is going off as rapidly as a deposit in a bank when the "checks" are large and more numerous than the "slips." If the "run" on the river, however, is not soon stopped, it will reverse all the ordinary laws of banking, and a full discount made to all owners of water lots and occupants of contiguous basements.

CENTRAL REDEMPTION.—The Madison Argus of yesterday morning says that the legislative committee on banks and banking have met and conferred with a number of the prominent bankers of the state, now at Madison, to see about the proposed amendments to the banking law; and that a central redemption system has been agreed upon. This, it is thought, will exercise a favorable influence upon our currency and upon the rates of exchange.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN.—The Great Western Railway superintendent is prepared to take the greatest care to insure safety to the presidential train. It will be flagged through from Springfield to the Indiana state line by signal-men stationed every mile, and at every curve in the road, and telegraphed from station to station, and re-telegraphed to head quarters as it passes.

Hon. Jos. L. White, many years an Indiana Congressman, afterward prominent for his connection with the California transit lines on the Isthmus, was killed, recently, in Central America. For some years past he has lived in New York city.

Abraham Lincoln is a model husband.—For three successive nights, each stormy with snow, he waited at the Springfield railroad depot for the return of his wife.

Gov. Houston, whom every one considered a firm adherent to the Union, has declared his attachment to the south, and desires a southern confederacy.

The United States forts in Texas are likely to be taken by the Texan seceders, and also the forts in the Indian territory.

Comfort Bennet, who began life as a day laborer, in Cheung county, N. Y., is now in his eightieth year and worth \$1,000,000.

A singular wager was won recently by a skater on the lake of Geronasart, near Namur, (Belgium.) He made a bet that he would skate for an hour, carrying a basket of eggs on his head without breaking one of them. He accomplished the feat in first rate style, having during the hour written his name in elaborate characters on the ice, besides tracing an immense variety of complicated figures, and at last sat down the basket and received his wager, amid the cheers of all present.

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made the Gazette Office one of the **Best Jobbing Offices** in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin. With our **STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!** we are enabled to execute any order for work with a **PROMPTNESS** unequalled in this section of the state, and in **STYLE AND NEATNESS** we challenge a comparison with any or all. We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, of equal or better.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our **Work and our Facilities for Executing It,** in the fullest confidence that they will be **ENTIRELY SATISFIED** not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

Public Schools.

Office of the Board of Education, }
Janesville, Feb. 24th, 1881.
At a meeting of the Board of Education, held this day at their office, it was resolved that the next term of the Public Schools of the city of Janesville should commence on Monday the 13th day of the present month. Teachers who are in the employ of the city, and those who have been notified that their services, as teachers, would be expected, will please hold themselves in readiness to enter upon the discharge of their duties at that time.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of Board of Education.

Cards for the Million.

We have just received a large invoice of card board of every variety, bought on very favorable terms; and having a large assortment of H. D. Wade's celebrated colored inks, we are prepared to furnish cards of any size, color or shape, in the best style and on short notice at the lowest cash prices. All who want anything in this line we invite to call on us, and examine styles and prices. We warrant all kinds of work to be as well done as at the best offices in Chicago.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 11, 1881.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 76 3/4; fair fair to good dry shipping 62 3/4; damp and grown 56 3/4.

CORN—shelled 24 3/4; per 100 lbs., per 20 3/4; per 100 lbs.

OATS—in demand at 16 1/2; per bushel.

RYE—declined to 83 3/4; per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30 3/4; per 60 lbs., common 20 3/4.

DRESSED HOGS—quiet at 57 1/2; per 100 lbs.

HEAVY—62 3/4; per 100 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 15 1/2; per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty at 15 1/2; per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—plenty at 13 1/2; per 100 lbs.

EGGS—in good supply at 24 3/4; per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 5 1/2; Dry, 4 1/2; 4 1/2.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2; per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6 1/2; chickens, 5 1/2.

SHEEP PRICES—range from 30 3/4 to 30 1/2.

J. B. HYZER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware!

of all descriptions.

Baye Troughs, Conductors & Cistern Pumps

Made to order. PUMPS REPAIRED. Shop over

Dana & Carter's Grocery Store, West Milwaukee Street

Janesville. RAGS WANTED IN EXCHANGE

242 1/2 W. 1st

To Rent or For Sale.

Our store now occupied by Messrs. Pyle & Harlow,

on corner of West Milwaukee and Jackson streets.

Excursion given immediately. E. S. HARRIS.

Janesville, December 10th, 1880, declid

Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Swelling of the Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Are a rare and important remedy for Cough or "Common Cold" in the first stages, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon becomes a chronic "Croup" or "Whooping Cough," containing powerful ingredients, allay Pain and bring about a permanent cure.

BROWN'S "That trouble in my throat, (for which the "Cough" is a special remedy) having made Troches as often a mere whisper!"

BROWN'S "I recommend their use, N. P. WILKES, M.D.,

"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness!"

BROWN'S "REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of preaching, by the use of

BROWN'S "REV. A. O. EGGLESTON,

"Contain no Opium or any other injurious

BROWN'S "DR. A. A. HAYES,

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."

BROWN'S "DR. G. F. RHELOW, Boston,

"Beneficial in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with

BROWN'S "SPEAKERS, SINGERS, and all who use their voices."

BROWN'S "Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON,

Teacher of Music, Southern Fidelity College,

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, in every case of Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."

BROWN'S "REV. J. P. W. LANE, Boston,

"I have proved their excellent for Whooping Cough."

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BROWN'S "REV. S

Chicago and North-Western Railway.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Janesville:		
Freight Train, for Oshkosh.		7.15 A. M.
Day Express,		4.50 P. M.
Freight Train,		6.45 P. M.
Day Express, for Chicago,		12.45 P. M.
Freight,		6.30 A. M.
Trains Arrive at Janesville:		
Day Express, from Chicago,		4.45 P. M.
Freight,		3.30 A. M.

Day Express, from Oshkosh,	12.40 P. M.
Freight,	6.00 P. M.
" "	9.45 P. M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waupun, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunellith and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, for sale at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTISON, Agent.

way.	
CHANGE OF TIME.	
Taking effect Monday, January 28th, at 9 o'clock P. M.	
Trains leave Jacksonville for	
Milwaukee,	11:40 A. M.
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	11:50 A. M.
St. Louis,	1:30 P. M.
Freight, east and west,	2:00 P. M.
Trains arrive at Jacksonville from	
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	1:00 P. M.
Milwaukee,	1:00 P. M.
Monroe,	1:40 P. M.
Freight, from east and west,	3:45 P. M.
St. Louis, from the Detroit and Milwaukee roads,	4:00 P. M.
Western and Grand Trunk Railroad, for sale at all points east	
of Wm. B. STORING, Agent.	
Galeana and Chicago Union Railroad.	
Day Express Leaves	8:05 A. M.
" Arrives	7:05 A. M.
Night " Leaves	8:30 P. M.
" Arrives	6:00 A. M.
This train connects with the New York	
ton express trains each day, and all trains bound	
east and south. Also connecting at Belvidere with trains	
bound for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Hastings, La Crosse,	
St. Paul, Galeana and Dunleith, and at Junction of C. B.	
& Q. W. & C. & N. R. for Dixon, Fulton, Central	
Iowa and all points on Chicago, Fulton and Iowa lines of	
Chicago and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Jacksonville	
for Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien and all points on the	
Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad. Direct con-	

New York Central Railroad.
CONNECTS at Albany with Western & Albany Northern Railroads for Boston and all places in New England, and Hindman River road for New York.

THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE EAST.

This road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Canada road for the Suspension Bridge, and with the Michigan Southern road, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads.

FARE BAGGAGE CLOTHED THROUGH from Chicago and all principal places in the Northwest to New York and Boston and all principal places in the East.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

For tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West. Also at the Company's office in the American Express Office, Southwestern Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. **A. LLEN BUTLER**, Buffalo, N. Y. **H. E. SAWYER**, Chicago, Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Northwest Agency, despatch.

1860 Winter Arrangement. 1861
VIA.

Illinois Central Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 25th, 1860, trains will leave for the Great Central Depot, Fort Leake and South Chicago, as follows: For Fort Leake, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6.40 a. m.; for South Chicago, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6.40 p. m.; for St. Louis 11.00 p. m. Cairo, 4.36 a. m. Memphis 6.00 p. m.; New Orleans in 69 hours from Chicago.

Trains leaving Chicago at 9.40 p. m. (Sundays excepted).

Trains arrive in Chicago at 1.10 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Great Central Depot. W. H. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agt. **Sept.**

**Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.**

TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake
Chicago,
6.00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day
except Sundays.
9.45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day

7:00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.
7:00 P. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day
except Saturday.
Baggage checked through.
Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad

H. J. SPAULDING, R. N. RICE,
 Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. R. Sup't.
 apr16dtf

UNITED STATES MAIL
 ONLY WEEKLY LINE
 To London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh

AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, Ireland.

THE MONTREAL MAIL.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in connection with the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

of Canada, carrying the United States and Canadian mails and passengers.

Rohemian.....McMaster

North Britton.....	Grange.
Anglo Saxon.....	Belandine.
Nova Scotian.....	Capt Borlase.
North American.....	Alton.
Canadian.....	(New.)
Hibernian.....	
Norwegian.....	

Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.

On and after the 24th of November, the steamers will sail from Portland weekly.

Fare from Chicago to London, *deary*, Glasgow or Liverpool:

1st class, according to State Room,	\$59 and 50
Food, according to cooked provisions,	
Return tickets, 1st class, good for 6 mos.,	150 and
Steerage,	88 74

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agent.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN
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